



C. 40M-1-40

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. S. REGISTRY

S. 5, Special Branch

## REPORT

Date July 1, 1940

Subject..... Shun Pao - Notice re naturalisation in China of a German-Jew appearing on 28.6.40

Made by..... D.S. Pharazym..... Forwarded by..... Supt. Mason

Reference the query of P.A. to D.C. (Special Branch) appended to attached translation of a notice appearing in the Shun Pao of 28.6.40 in connection with the naturalisation of one "Hanna" in China, enquiries made by C.D.C. 230 Chang Yeh show that the advertiser is named Hannach, a German-Jew of 28 years of age. Mr. Hannach is one of the shareholders of the Sino-Chemica Co., Room 401-3, House 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. His application for naturalisation which was made through lawyers Lieu Shih-fang (劉士方) and Wong Chien (王健) who have a joint office at Room 407, House 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, has been approved by the Chungking Government.

  
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

27/7/40

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Shen Pao (advertisement) :-

~~NOTICE IS GIVEN IN CONNECTION WITH HIS NATURALISATION~~

S.S. 10  
W.L. 10  
Notice is hereby given to the effect that I have  
now been approved as a naturalized citizen of the Republic of  
China.

CHINA PRESS.

Na S. B. L. 7802  
Date 25 AF 39

APR 28 1939



### To Become Chinese

Known as Mr. Ma, a young Englishman in Chongting who works in the Chinese Publicity Department and broadcasts daily in English from Station XGOX is a popular but mysterious figure.

His real name is J. A. McChesland, but he won't respond to it, preferring Mr. Ma. Tall, thin, and always unshaven, he looks like a monk in his inevitable long Chinese gown. He lives a frugal, hermit's life, hates publicity, shuns foreigners, and resents visitors. To callers his usual query is: "Why do you waste your time and mine?"

Educated at Oxford University, he receives a meager salary of \$66 per month. The Publicity Department offered him \$600, but he pretended that he couldn't "spend that much."

He has applied for a Chinese passport, and is due to become a Chinese citizen in 1941.

### Frenchtown Scene

Early yesterday afternoon, at the intersection of Avenue de l'Est Albert and Rue Bizard, a rascally police constable with an Annamite comrade, waited for the return of his confiscated license. The policeman is adamant.

Some two more yards down the street, all the more obvious because of the crowd gathered around it, a portable gambling table caters to "Ba-ba-teh" enthusiasts. People laughingly bet money and lose. The policeman doesn't interfere.

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P.A. to J.C. (S. Br.)  
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SHANGHAI TIMES

1938

## Young Briton Who Wants To Become A Chinese

But Must Wait Until He Has Completed His Five Years' Residence; Now Attached To General Chiang's Headquarters At Hankow

HANKOW, August 27.—Mr. Allan John McClauland, the young Englishman attached to General Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters here, who recently applied for naturalization as a Chinese subject, will, it is understood, not be granted Chinese nationality—for the time being at any rate.

Mr. McClauland has only been in China two years and the law requires at least five years' residence in China before anyone can be naturalized.

It was at first thought that, owing to Mr. McClauland's close proximity to the Generalissimo, this time formality might be waived. Now, however, it is understood that the Chinese authorities feel they can make no exception in his case.

Mr. McClauland came to China in August 1936.

Educated At Oxford  
Educated at Oxford, he studied Chinese for 10 years by himself before he left England for China.

Asked what prompted him to study Chinese, Mr. McClauland said it was just curiosity in the beginning. He had already studied Latin, French and Italian. It was difficult to get a good Chinese teacher in England so he decided to study Chinese himself.

He used the famous Kang Hsi dictionary, the dictionary edited by Emperor Kang Hsi of the Manchu Dynasty, in his studies, and in the following ten years he read most of the Chinese books in the libraries in England.

Then he became so fascinated with China that he decided to leave his parents at Christchurch, near Bournemouth, two years ago to come to China.

### Edits Magazine

Arriving in Shanghai he became quickly associated with a group of Chinese writers, including Liu Yung, who wrote "My Country and

My People." They started the monthly magazine "West Wind," the first issue of which appeared on September 1, 1936.

Now Mr. McClauland is publisher and editor-in-chief of the magazine, which continues functioning in Hankow. It is one of the most popular periodicals in China today, featuring translations into Chinese as it does of articles from foreign publications and special articles on social life in Europe and Asia.

New at Headquarters  
Mr. McClauland joined the Chinese Generalissimo's Headquarters when the Chinese Government moved to Hankow from Nanking. He has been connected with the publicity department of the Ministry of Political Affairs. His official title with the headquarters is a technical expert, while his main work is to translate Chinese news into English and broadcast such news in English over the Hankow radio broadcasting station every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 9 p.m.

In China Mr. McClauland is known as Ma Ping-mo, or a man of good manners and peace.

When Reuter's correspondent met Mr. McClauland, or Mr. Ma as he prefers to be addressed, at a Chinese Government office recently, he was conversing in Chinese with several Chinese officials about his present work.

### Likes Chinese Clothes

Mr. McClauland was proud of his black silk Chinese long gowns, which he declared was the "most comfortable clothing in the world."

Tall and slender he has dark hair parted on the side, heavy eye-brows and deep-set eyes. He is not married and declares that his family have no objections to his becoming Chinese. —Reuter.

FILE

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## Local Briton Becoming Chinese Citizen Shortly

John Alban McCausland, Oxford University graduate of 1938, expects to become a naturalized Chinese citizen by the end of this month.

His decision, McCausland told an interviewer in Hankow, was motivated by liking for the Chinese, whose modes of living, customs and traditions were in closer harmony with his own ideals of existence. He stated that he felt more at home in China and found here a greater opportunity for the future than elsewhere. Furthermore, he wanted to work among the Chinese people, and as such, he wanted to be one of their own instead of remaining foreign to them.

Mr. McCausland arrived in Hankow from Shanghai early in June. Dressed in a black Chinese long gown, he refused to talk

with his interviewer save in the Chinese language. He also wished to be addressed as Mr. Ma Pin-bo, which he said would be his legal Chinese name when his naturalization becomes effective.

Mr. McCausland, who is 26 years old, arrived in China in 1936, having graduated with a B.A. degree from Oxford University a year previously. After his arrival, he spent most of his time in Shanghai, teaching English to the Chinese. Meantime, he also edited a magazine in Chinese, entitled "The Humanity Magazine," which is devoted to political and social subjects. He can read and write Chinese well.

Tall, slim and saturnine, Mr. McCausland has now become Mr. Ma of the Political Training Department of the National Military Council, Hankow.

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November 1, 1937.

Afternoon Translation.

To Ming Pao and other local newspapers

U.S. CITIZEN TAKES OUT CHINESE PAPERS

Mr. H.F. Lowler, age 30, an American citizen, has joined the Transportation Corps of the 50th Group of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Boy Scouts. He was formerly in the employ of the Ford Motor Car Factory, Pootung.

Mr. Lowler will undertake to drive cars and to do repair work. He will also assist in the rescuing of wounded soldiers at the front.

Mr. Lowler has resigned from his post in the Ford Factory and has become a naturalized Chinese citizen. His Chinese name is "Leh Wei-foong" (黎偉峰).

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July 26, 1937.

Morning Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers published the following article on July 25:-

RULES FOR ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES TO NATURALIZED CHINESE CITIZENS

The Police Bureau was on July 24 instructed by the Shanghai City Government to comply with the following order received from the Ministry of Interior:-

As a means of proof, naturalization certificates should be issued to those foreign subjects who have been naturalized as Chinese citizens and their wives and children as well as those who have secured Chinese citizenship through marriage, adoption, etc. A set of revised measures has been drawn up for the issue of such certificates, whereby the applicant (if he or she is a minor, the certificate can be applied for by his or her parents on behalf) should submit an application written in both Chinese and foreign languages according to forms together with two 4" copies of his or her photograph showing the head and shoulders and \$0.60 as "procedure fee" to the local district authorities for transmission to the Ministry of Interior as a means of reference as well as for the purpose of issuing the necessary certificate.

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch of the  
REPORT

Date April 5, 1937.

Subject Chinese naturalization of an American missionary, Care Marvin Hensley.

Made by D. I. Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by T. boyne D.S.I.

With reference to the attached newspaper translation, I have to report that according to information obtained from official sources at Nanking, the American missionary answering the Chinese name of Han En Chi (汗恩知), whose proper name is Care Marvin Hensley, applied for Chinese citizenship to the Social Bureau of the Nanking City Government about the middle of February, 1937 and received his naturalization-permit from the same Bureau on March 19. Mr. Hensley is known to have been devoted to the missionary work in South China for a period of some 18 years.

The information that Mr. Hensley's wife and son will come to China from Los Angeles this autumn for the purpose of obtaining Chinese naturalization lacks confirmation. There is no indication, whatsoever, that the former - who opposed her husband's proposal to obtain Chinese naturalization two years ago - is likely to come to China and follow the example of her husband.

Particulars concerning the aforementioned individual have been recorded for future reference, there being no previous record of him in the Special Branch.

D.C. (Special Br.)

Kuh Pao-hwa  
D. I.

D. C.

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Shun Pao (Nanking telegram) :- 2-3-37

AMERICAN MISSIONARY TO TAKE OUT CHINESE NATURALIZATION

Mr. "Hen En Chi" (韓恩智), a native of Los Angeles, has been in China for eighteen years undertaking missionary work in Kwangtung Province.

Last month he applied for Chinese citizenship, and yesterday he received from the Nanking City Government a permit for his naturalization as a Chinese subject.

He has always opposed extra-territoriality in China which he deemed unreasonable. He has never wished to be protected by his Consulate and he has already returned his American passport to the American Consulate.

He gives as his reason for taking out Chinese naturalization the fact that he admires the dignified and courteous attitude and the righteous character of the Chinese people.

His wife and son will come to China this Autumn to be registered as Chinese citizens.

D.J. Kueh

T.B. 22  
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. P. RAILWAY
No. D 7802
Date 1/1/1937

March 20, 1937.

Morning Translation

Shun Pao (Hankow telegram) :-

SECOND COURT INVESTIGATION CONCERNING LIU LU YIN

Liu Lu Yin, a C.E.C. member who was arrested in Shanghai in connection with a political murder and who was later handed over to the judicial authorities in Hupeh, was formally questioned for the second time by the Wuchang District Court. It is learned that he personally wrote a statement admitting regret for his actions.

Chen Huan Tseng, the assassin of General Yang Yung Tai, ex-Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government, has also been transferred to the same Court, and was questioned separately by Procurator Chu Tseng Chan.

Shun Pao (Nanking telegram) :-

AMERICAN MISSIONARY TO TAKE OUT CHINESE NATURALIZATION

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National Herald and other local newspapers:

GAMBLING DEN RAIDED

The other day a gambling den operated by a Russian named "Victor Akman" (維克多·阿曼) on Yu Yuen Road was raided by the Municipal Police and seven persons of German and Russian nationality, including "Victor Akman" himself, a journalist and a musician, were arrested. Owing to the fact that Yu Yuen Road is an extra-Settlement road, the case was handed over to the Shanghai District Court at Nantao for trial.

The case was heard yesterday and "Victor Akman" was sentenced to two months' imprisonment (or a fine of \$1 per day) on a charge of assembling persons to gamble for the purpose of gain. The remaining accused were fined \$20 each.

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THE CHINA PRESS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1937

# American Takes Out Chinese Citizenship

## Missionary Hopes Wife In U. S. Will Follow His Example

Shanghai, Feb. 17.—(Special).—Hensley, 47, forty years ago, was born in Pennsylvania Dutch wife crossed the plains going west in the early 'Fifties, eventually landing in California. On his mother's side, he comes from another line of Anglo-French who crossed the Atlantic and settled in New England to become old colonial stock, finally leaving in the early 'Fifties to go to California by ship around the Horn.

Hensley has been a long line of missionaries and kept him in the past 300 years. He is of whatever land or country chosen to become an American citizen. He traces his ancestry to the United States as "100 Americans". He traces his ancestry to the Anglo-French line of Wight off the coast of France from which spot he came three centuries ago. He is an American citizen. His ancestry line graduated west and finally settled in Missouri from which

state grandfather Hensley and his Pennsylvania Dutch wife crossed the plains going west in the early 'Fifties, eventually landing in California. On his mother's side, he comes from another line of Anglo-French who crossed the Atlantic and settled in New England to become old colonial stock, finally leaving in the early 'Fifties to go to California by ship around the Horn. Born in 1887.

Hensley was born in Willets, California in 1887, moved to the southern part of the state where he met and married Miss Mable Lowe of Indiana, both of them going to Los Angeles to study, being ordained ministers in 1919. Shortly after being ordained, the Hensleys came to China and started work in Kwangtung province where they have been active in several places, notably Sainan in the Samsui district living with Dr. and Mrs.

George M. Foster, and Konyiu in the Khamdin district. He has been back to the United States on furlough only once, and that was during the Illinois. His wife and two daughters are at present on their second furlough and expect to return to China soon.

Questioned as to his reasons for becoming a Chinese citizen, he said, "I have learned to love this land as my own land and her people as my own people. I expect to spend the rest of my life in China, the land of my adoption, therefore I appealed to the Chinese Government for the privilege of citizenship. I have been considering taking this step for over two years, and in doing so I trust it will help in a little measure to increase the long-standing feeling of friendship existing between America and China. I am willing, if necessary, to lay down my

life in the interest of China's spiritual, moral and social welfare." While Hensley professed to have been in Nanking for one month, his petition for citizenship has been nominally accepted and expect for a few formal details, to be a Chinese citizen. The step he has taken will not affect the citizenship of his wife and two daughters who all speak Cantonese fluently giving them the individual privilege of choosing. He hopes, however, that Mrs. Hensley will follow his footsteps and become a Chinese citizen in the near future on returning from furlough in the United States.

The nomination of Hensley as a Chinese citizen will make him the second American to take this step since Foster. He said that Mr. Chiang Kai-shek, the president of China, had told him, "You have done well."



## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

S. 2, Special Branch

REPORT

No. S. B. D. 2802

Date February 20, 1937.

Subject: Newspaper report re naturalization of 46 foreigners at Nanking.

Made by

and

Forwarded by

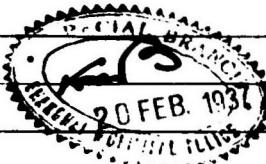
Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

With reference to attached report in the China Press of 18.2.37 to the effect that 46 foreign residents in Nanking had taken out naturalization papers with the Social Bureau of the Nanking Municipality, enquiries made at Police Bureau of Shanghai City Government show that no information has been received locally from Nanking in regard to this matter.

A private letter of enquiry was accordingly dispatched to the Nanking municipality, to which a reply was received this morning. A translation of the letter, which is self-explanatory, is attached.

*Tan Shao-liang*  
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch).



translation of a letter from the Nanking Bureau of Finance addressed to Supt. Tan Shue-liang.

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February 19, 1937.

Your favour has been duly received.  
The report that 46 foreigners have registered with our <sup>Social</sup> Bureau for naturalization as Chinese citizens is not true.

A few days ago, an American named Care Marvin Hensley took out naturalization paper from this <sup>Social</sup> Bureau. He is now residing in the Li Chih (李志) Society, Chung San East Road, Nanking. The original English name of the naturalized American is herewith attached for reference.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed): Pan Ker Ya of the Bureau of Finance, Nanking.

1932

THE CHINA PRESS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1932.

## 46 Foreigners In Nanking Naturalized

### Administration of Chinese Cul- ture Held Course Of Step

Altogether 46 foreign residents in Nanking have acquired Chinese citizenship during the past eight years, according to a report just released by the Standing Bureau of Social Affairs.

Of the 46 foreigners, 35 are Americans, 10 Chinese, 1 French, 1 British, 4 American, 1 German, one British, one Belgian, one Italian, one Japanese.

Administration for Chinese culture and business interest were said to be the main causes that prompted them to be naturalized.

S.1. - S.2.  
J. B. H. 1872  
Jan 1872